

had some data for this surprising assertion. The continuous or retarded emergence theories can hardly be invoked to explain away the anomaly—a butterfly emerging in March in the warm Midi would be extraordinarily belated to turn up fresh four months after the normal date.

Melanargia galatea.—Var. *procida*, and variable.

M. occitanica, Esq.—Plentiful, but local; ab. *hübneri*, a few. Mr. Morris sent me an admirable water-colour drawing of this smoky aberration to name for him; it is figured by Hübner, but until M. Oberthür's attention was called to the form it lacked a distinctive name. The nomenclature of the species has suffered the usual fate; Lord Rothschild ('Novit. Zool.' xxi, p. 307, 1914), restores the original *occitanica* of Esper (1786), which predates Herbst's *syllius* by ten years, and Hübner's *psyche* (1799).

A NEW GENUS OF SCELIONIDÆ FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By A. A. GIRAULT.

THE following genus differs from *Phanurus* in the greater size, the lateral ocelli are slightly yet distinctly separated from the eyes, the occiput is more strongly margined, the mandibles (female) tridentate, there is a median carina on the scutellum, the lateral margins of the abdomen are acute or sharp, and the male scape is greatly dilated toward apex.

1. *Phanurcpsis semiflaviventris*, n. sp. Genotype.

Female.—Length, 1.65 mm. Ovipositor sometimes distinctly, shortly extruded, black. Eyes naked. Black, the wings subhyaline, the venation, legs, tegulæ, antennæ except the 5-jointed club and the distal half of the abdomen (or somewhat more—from near the distal end of segment 3 to apex, sometimes less), brownish yellow. Head and thorax finely densely punctate, the scutum and scutellum with a soft, close, silvery down. Metathorax with the caudo-lateral angle acute or spined. Abdominal petiole transverse, longitudinally striate; segment 2 (counting the petiole as 1) over thrice wider than long at the meson, striate for its proximal half (more or less); 3 longest, extending to base of distal fourth, five or more times the length of 2, longitudinally striate at proximal fourth except at lateral margin, and rather broadly along the meson. Scutellum with a more or less distinct median carina. A small tooth on mesoventer in front of each middle coxa. Mandibles rather long, with three small, acute teeth. Abdomen depressed, conic-ovate, longer than the rest of the body, glabrous except distad of segment 3, where it is very slightly coriaceous. Lateral ocelli distinctly slightly separated from the eye, the occipital impression strongly margined as seen from above.

Stigmal vein elongate, a little longer than the marginal, the post-marginal very elongate, over twice the length of the stigmal. Club longer and wider than the funicle, 5 a cone, 2 and 3 subequal, 1 largest, wider than long; pedicel and funicle 1 subequal, similar in shape, the pedicel over twice longer than wide at apex; funicle 2 a little longer than wide, 3 wider than long, 4 still wider, shorter than any club joint. Palpi very short. Marginal cilia of fore wing only a little longer than normal (not a seventh the greatest wing width).

The male is similar, but the sculpture (scaliness) of the scutum and scutellum is not hidden by down; the lateral ocelli are still farther from the eyes, the mandibles are moderately, broadly truncate at apex, the scutum bears a delicate median ruga, the scutellum no median carina, the scape dilated (most widely at apex), the pedicel is gourd-shaped and short, funicle joints vase-shaped, 1 larger than the pedicel, also 2 and 3, 4 a little smaller, 5 twice wider than long, its stalk very short; club tapering, 5 longest, conical, 1 a little smaller than funicle 5, the others a little wider than long.

Described from numerous pairs reared from hemipterous eggs, Port of Spain, British West Indies, December, 1914 (F. W. Urich). From Trinidad.

Types.—Catalogue No. 20117, U.S. National Museum, four pairs on tags, a slide bearing a male head and fore wing, female antennæ and a fore wing.

A NEW GENUS OF OPHIONEURINE TRICHO-GRAMMATIDÆ FROM JAVA.

By A. A. GIRAULT.

OPHIONEURINI.

Lathromeromyia, n. g.

Female.—Like *Lathromeris*, Foerster, but the abdomen is not conical and plainly longer than the thorax, but short and obliquely truncate as in *Ufens*, no longer than the thorax, and the marginal cilia of the fore wing are moderately long, the longest about a third of the greatest wing width or somewhat less. Also, the antennæ bear two ring-joints. Mandibles tridentate. Marginal vein not much longer than the stigmal. Similar to *Lathromeroidea*, Girault, but lacking one club joint and the discal ciliation is less regular.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species.

1. *Lathromeromyia perminuta*, n. sp. Genotype.

Female.—Length, 0.30 mm.

Dusky black suffused with yellowish, the fore wings distinctly but not deeply infuscated from base out to end of stigmal vein and from